

commerce of Virginia, the profits would depend upon the class of citizen employed at the best wages, or in the most productive labor; those of Fairfax by the Government, on public works.

At the office, or those of London, in raising provisions and producing other supplies for the subsistence.

"It is plain, if all other things were equal, and the people of the two countries dealt with each other, as those of these states do, that it would make very little difference in point of wealth, which country had the public employment; but take into account the different subsistence, and at the same time the extravagant habits of both mind and body, that greatly undermine those who feed in the public crib, and the condition of the people of London, who raise the corn and potatoes for those of Fairfax to subsist upon, while at work for the public, is greatly to be preferred for its independence and eventual ascendancy in wealth."

(Here the Senator from South Carolina interposed and said: "The honorable Senator states my argument very fairly, but he does not take the same view of it that I took. I stated that such a course would draw all the money into Fairfax; they would command the currency."

"Mr. Simonson replies: I am glad I have stated the Senator's argument correctly. I did not mean to take the same view of it which he took, but was trying to show the correct one, in practice. And I thought it was made out pretty clearly that it depended upon which of the two classes of citizens, if equally industrious, was best paid for their services."

"The currency next comes up for a capital illustration. I regard a good currency as the tools of trade, and a good tariff as furnishing the people with employment. It is a hard case to have to do a job with poor tools, but it is still harder to have no tools at all. The people want to be protected, but these free traders who take the administration, by their tampering with the currency, have been doing the tools of trade for years, and their friends now propose free trade, to take the work from our people and give it to foreigners; so that hereafter labor in this country is to have neither work nor tools."

"Upon a subject of employment, I am glad the honorable Senator has such correct views. He says it is more valuable than money; and I agree with him. His argument is without practical soundness when applied, as he applies it, to a people who interchange labor, and when the agricultural employment is enjoyed by their alone. It is a question merely as to what mode, public or private employment, is most profitable; but when it is connected with the subject now before us, it is a good argument for the protection of our labor against the cheap labor of Europe; for to buy of nations who will not, or do not, buy of us, no matter how cheap you buy, will eventually bring us to the condition which we are now in, losing the people of London into; by losing the office and work, we should lose all, and foreigners will get all the wealth. This is understood by those who teach free trade in England, it is not by their friends who advocate it here. They put that doctrine forth for us to follow, but have for much good cause to follow it, and it is a pity that the people of the North and the South of the obligations to pay custom-house duties."

"The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has repeatedly called upon me, when I was in favor of protection have been presented to show why it was that the people of the South were so much in the wrong, and that at the North they were petitioning for them to be free."

"I confess it does seem strange that such a geographical distinction should exist, and appear to be influenced solely by climate. I cannot so well tell why the South complain so bitterly about paying duties, but they do not seem to mind why the North do not mind the complaint."

"We of the North look at this matter of paying the expenses of the government as a necessary thing. We keep perfectly cool and conclude they must be paid in some form or other. But in other parts of the country they would seem to think that if they can get rid of it, or lessen the duty on a given article, they would pay it altogether, whereas, if it is taken off of one article, it is surely to be put on to another. The amount must be paid in some way."

"The controversy which created so much dispute in the country from 1828 to 1833, had its origin in these things, and then parties took sides. The doctrine contended for by the South was that a uniform rate of duty should be laid upon all articles—those that came in competition with our own products, and those which did not. I shall presently say something of its adjustment; but I am first to answer the questions recently asked of me by the Senator from South Carolina, why it is that the North do not mind paying a duty to have a high duty laid on some articles, and a low duty, or no duty at all, on others?"

"I have repeatedly said, I know the expenses must be paid; and I will answer these questions as if the Senator were really correct in saying that the duty enhanced the price; which, however, is not the fact in most cases, but in cases where an adequate supply of nearly so, can be furnished by ourselves. I will take the sugar duty for an example, (that has been 21-2 cents per pound, equal to 50 per cent, at least on the foreign cost), and the article of coffee, which is free. We of the North can raise neither; our climate is not adapted to their culture. The South raises sugar, and the duty is all laid on the foreign sugar. Why do not we insist that it should be laid half on each, according to the Southern doctrine? Simply it makes no difference in the cost of a cup of coffee, whether the duty is all put on the sugar, or laid half and half on each. When we take up a cup of coffee to drink, it is not always we think we are paying duty; but it is, and it should be laid across our mind, it would not spoil the sweetening, to suppose that our Southern friends were getting some encouragement and protection for their labor in raising sugar, by having the duty thus laid; it would make the dish even more palatable; and we should take it hot, and make a good lunch out of it, while our Southern friends, bent upon their theory, (that duties must be alike on all articles), would go into their abstract reasoning to show how much they were oppressed by putting the duty on the sugar, instead of the sugar and coffee both; get into a passion about it, and at last make a poor breakfast on cold coffee and bad logic."

"Wool and Woolen Goods.—At the late Home Industry Convention held at New York, the Committee on Woolen Goods, after a long session, reported the new Tariff Bill under consideration of the new Tariff Bill reported by Mr. Saltonstall, which, in principle and general provisions, it heartily approves. It excepts, however, the provision of thirty per cent, on 'Woolen Manufacturers not enumerated,' as opening a wide door to fraud and evasion. It objects also to the departure from the principle of Home Valuation. It recommends, therefore, instead, a specific duty on Woolen Goods not enumerated; of seventy-five cents the square yard. It also objects to the easy admission of cheap foreign wool, as interfering with the American wool-grower, opening a door to frauds, and not necessary to our manufacturers. The Committee recommended specific duties, based upon minimums and a Home Valuation."

The Committee report the number of sheep in the country at 20,000,000; Annual Product of Wool, 50,000,000 lbs.; persons employed in manufacturing it, 50,000; with their families, 200,000. Agricultural productions consumed by them, \$2,750,000 per annum; cost of wool, (at 35 cts. per lb.) \$17,500,000; persons employed because of the manufacture of wool, 100,000; their annual consumption of Agricultural products, \$22,000,000; Capital invested in the woolen manufacture, \$25,000,000; agricultural capital employed in producing the wool, or on account of the manufacture thereof, \$300,000,000. The farming interest, in the Protection of woolen manufactures, is eight times that of the Manufacturers."

"The whole value of wrought iron made annually in this country, is \$25,765,330; of iron melted annually, \$10,422,000; capital employed in the iron trade exclusive of wood, land and mines, \$22,500,000; capital employed in coal and iron mines, and wood lands, \$2,000,000."

"Democracy boldly advocates the destruction of Tariffs.—*New York Democrat*—a local paper."

WATCHMAN & STATE JOURNAL.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1842.

"EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US, THAT MANUFACTURES ARE NOW AS NECESSARY TO OUR INDEPENDENCE, AS TO OUR COMFORT."—Jefferson.

Such was the sentiment of Jefferson. Will our neighbor of the Patriot accuse him of exclusive favor to manufactures, as it occasionally accuses the friends of a Protective Tariff, directly or indirectly? Of course the accusation is entirely unfounded, and in producing jealousy between the agriculturists and manufacturers does great injury to both. We wish to set forth one fact distinctly. It is that Protective duties for the producers of the raw materials of manufactures, wool, for instance, and of provisions, are entirely useless unless the manufactures are protected. The reasons are these obvious ones: that without protection to the manufactured article, there can be no manufacture; and without manufactures there can be no market for the wool and provisions produced by the farmer. What would wool be worth if there were none to manufacture it, or provisions if there were none to consume them? This notion, which the enemies of protection so insidiously inculcate, that a Tariff is only wanted for manufactures, is entirely false. It is agriculture which is the foundation of all interests, and could it be separated into a distinct and abstract interest, it would demand first to be protected. The truth is, that the interests of all are blended. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce stand to each other as the root, trunk and limbs of a tree. Separate them, and all will perish. Protect ALL, and all will flourish."

Beat this if you can. At a meeting of farmers a few evenings since in the Bradford district, so called, in the town of Harre, it was ascertained that 14,750 lbs. of good maple sugar had been made this season in that district; and what is still more wonderful, it was all produced from 15 sugar places.

Awful Disaster. A new steambot, called the Medora, at Baltimore, just about to leave the wharf on her last experimental trip, burst her boiler on the 15th inst. John C. Moale, President of the company, and one of his sons, and John Vickers, fireman, and several others were instantly killed. Twelve others, including the captain, it is supposed would die, and several were missing.

Later accounts of the steambot disaster at Baltimore put the number of deaths at 23; scalded and wounded 36, several of whom are not expected to recover.

Riot. On the evening of the 14th inst. there was a disgraceful riot among the students of Bowdoin College, Me. The windows of the college were destroyed, the bell thrown to the ground, and Professor Goodwin was maimed for life, by nitric acid injected into his face and eyes. It is supposed he will lose his sight. Several of the ring-leaders have been arrested, but the students refuse to expose the person who committed the outrage upon Professor Goodwin. There were riots both at New York and Albany on the night of the recent charter elections. Warrants have been issued against the instigators of the N. Y. riot, in which a tavern in the sixth ward and sundry houses occupied by Irish Catholics were much injured. The outrage grew out of the movements of the Catholics in the election, connected with the school question.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. We find in the Boston Mail the following very brief notice of a debate in Congress on this subject, on the 13th:

According to the previous arrangements on the part of a portion of the northern members, the Texas question was brought up to day, on a motion, offered by Mr. Linn, of N. Y., to strike out the appropriation for a Minister to Mexico. He contended that he believed this mission, (Mr. Thompson's) originated in a desire to annex Texas to this Union, which for various reasons, he felt bound to oppose. He was also assured that the President favored this course; and he deemed an expression of opinion on the subject very important.

Mr. Cushing endeavored to turn off the storm by ridicule, and making light of the matter, but Mr. Slade, of Vt., followed with a clear and forcible picture of the evils of such a union. He then quoted every body else known, Waddy Thompson's utter unfitness for a mission requiring so much coolness, decision, and experience, as the Mexican Mission, in the present delicate and complicated state of relations with that Province. He warned them and the country, that by the folly of that reckless man we are involved in a war with Mexico, it would involve us in a contest with Great Britain. And the annexation of Texas would be *ipso facto* a dissolution of the Union, and would be so regarded by the north.—He calmly and manly speech made a strong impression.

Wine followed with the most violent speech we have yet heard, this session. He said he hoped that President Tyler was in favor of the annexation of Texas; he was, at any rate, and by any means, even a war. He then went on to show that Mr. Clay made the first movement in the annexation of Texas, and that Quincy Adams was President, by Mr. Adams' directions, proposing to buy from Mexico a boundary to the Rio del Norte. He argued that the only way to limit the extension of slavery was to annex Texas! Otherwise the "noble and generous spirits in the valley of the Mississippi" could not be rescued from making a war with Mexico, which would terminate only with the entire subjection of that empire! As for war, he did not deprecate it either with Mexico or England. But he did deprecate the result of Santa Ana's effort to drive slavery over the banks of the Sabine! This would be to allow Mexico a chance to put arms into the hands of the slaves of Louisiana! This reveals one of the causes of the fear of a free republic on our frontier; a fear seldom so publicly avowed. The debate will go on to-morrow, with increased violence. It is the most important debate of the session, in its bearings upon the future union and peace of the country. It may result in war, and even dissolution. The mass of Southern men talk as if they were ready for a dissolution, if they can get Texas to join them in a Southern Union. Such sentiments are often expressed by men of influence.

North Carolina. The Whig State Convention assembled at Raleigh on the 4th inst. and terminated on the 10th. It was numerously and most respectfully attended. Hon. Henry Clay of Ky. was unanimously nominated for next President, and Hon. John M. Morehead, for reelection as Governor. The course of President Tyler was denounced, and the maintenance of the Land Distribution insisted on.

An awful conflagration took place at Columbia, S. C. on the 13th inst., consuming 29 stores and dwellings, and numerous out buildings, comprising the most valuable property in the town. The loss in buildings and goods is estimated at \$300,000. A considerable portion of the property consumed was insured.

F. H. Fossenden has been appointed postmaster at Brattleboro, Vt.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Retrenchment Committee of the House has been and is constantly and industriously engaged in searching out and correcting abuses in the various departments of the government, touching expenditures and allowances. Of this fact their reports, already made, give abundant evidence. We propose to state briefly the results, as far as the reports have already been published.

Military allowances. On the 7th March the committee reported \$103,882 to have been allowed on account of brevet pay and emoluments between 4th March 1837 and Jan. 1, 1842; lists of officers not having command of troops who received additional or double returns from 1820 to 1842, showing \$71,408 to have been paid in two years in this way; lists of officers receiving allowances for more than one office at the same time, in the same period, showing \$25,674 (thus allowed); also extra allowances of \$4,748; and also a list of army defaulters. The committee asked leave to sit during the sessions of the House and send for persons and papers, which was granted, and the investigations on this subject are to be continued.

Books and Newspapers. On the 6th of March the committee reported a bill to discriminate purchasing newspapers, periodicals, &c. at the public expense, for members of Congress and the departments. The practice is considered by the committee as an indirect and irregular mode of increasing the pay and perquisites of members of Congress. In one year the amount thus paid for the departments exceeded \$800, and for Congress it exceeded \$4,000.

Mileage. On the 17th March the committee reported a bill regulating the payment to the Senators and Members for mileage, which reduces the mileage of the Senate \$13,594, 40, and of the House \$37,811 60—saving \$41,435 by the proposed scale of mileage. The committee further propose to reduce the pay for mileage one fourth, making a total saving of \$77,138 30 per annum.

Franking Privilege. On the 16th March the committee reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege as to the members and officers of Congress. The annual saving to the Post Office Department by abolishing the franking privilege entirely is estimated at \$350,372. What the saving would be, by the bill of the committee, can only be guessed at—it would be large, say \$30,000.

Agents illegally appointed. April 1, the committee reported that the appointment of George Pitt in 1839 by Amos Kendall, as an agent of the post office department to visit Europe, was made without authority of law. Pitt received \$8,700 from the 1st June 1839 to Sept. 1, 1840, a year and one quarter. Pitt now claims an addition of \$946 64. The matter was never laid before Congress, and no appropriation for this purpose was ever made. The money was taken by order of Mr. Van Buren, from the sum appropriated by Congress for "transportation of the mail."

The committee also report other abuses of this character, viz: the appointment of three young gentlemen in 1839 by Secretary Pointon, with President Van Buren's consent, and three more in 1840, to attend the cavalry school in Saumur, (France), at the public expense.

We have this summarily noticed the reports already made, and shall continue thus to notice such as shall hereafter be made. Our readers will see that this retrenchment committee is no humbug, and we do not will heartily join in the hope that they will go ahead and make thorough work of it, until all abuses are exposed and corrected.

"The American Laborer." Greely & McElrath (publishers of the New York Tribune), have just issued the first number of a monthly paper under the above title, in pamphlet form—32 pages per number. Price 75 cts—20 copies for \$10. It is devoted to the interests of American Labor, and advocates Protection. The number before us contains Mr. Slade's excellent speech, of which the editors thus justly speak:

We earnestly commend to the profound attention and enlightened judgment of every reader the able and convincing speech of Hon. Wm. Slade, of Vt., showing the irreconcilable animosity and real of every eminent Statesman whom our Country has produced, in favor of Protecting Domestic Industry, the acquiescence and union of all parties which ever existed in this Country (except the 'forces of the Revolution') in support of this policy, and the imminent necessity which now exists for its re-assertion and maintenance as essential to all interests and all sections of the Country. Mr. Slade's speech is very long—but longer than any document we shall usually publish—but it is in good part made up of pertinent and forcible quotations from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the Sages and Patriots of our Revolutionary era, as also from our more modern Statesmen, showing the absolute necessity of Protecting Domestic Industry, and the ruin which would befall our Foreign Products to our National independence and welfare. Long as it is, there is not a paragraph that we could consent to spare. We entreat the Farmers, Mechanics and Working Men of the Union to consider carefully its arguments, and compare them with the easy flippancy, the pert assurance, the irrelevant common places of the Free Trade theorists of our day. Only let both sides be heard by the toiling millions, whose interests are so deeply involved in the decision of this controversy, and we shall cheerfully abide their verdict.

ELECTION NEWS.

New York City. Substantially the result is a Whig triumph. The local candidate for Mayor succeeded by 1745 votes, but for this he is indebted on the one hand to divisions among the Whigs, and on the other to the votes of the catholic foreigners. The Whigs have carried both branches of the city government, which have the whole patronage of the city in their gift, and also their collector.

Brooklyn. Local by a small majority. The Whigs were divided.

Jersey City. Whig by a small majority.

Albany. Local; about the same as last November.

Connecticut. At the elections for the vacancies the Whigs have been more successful than before. Their defeat has waked up the sleepy Whigs.—Let them keep their eyes open. If they will do that, Connecticut will be redeemed from her present disgrace at the next election without the slightest difficulty. The Whigs have the power; let them use it.

Make way for old Washington.—Ann Arbor Redeemed!—Ann Arbor, April 5th, 1842. Our town elections were held yesterday, and the result in the county, as far as heard from, is glorious! The gallant and indomitable whigs of old Washington have come out again in their strength, and scattered Local Foes from the four winds. As far as heard from, the Whigs have carried six towns, Local Foes only. Ann Arbor, Scio, Lima and Sylvan all gave Local Foes majority last fall; this spring they have given a Whig gain of four towns, as far as heard from.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

MOBILE ELECTION.—GOOD! The municipal election in Mobile has resulted in the triumph of the Whig ticket. Charles A. Hoppin (Whig) was elected Mayor by 8 majority, over the popular Blanton McAlpin. Mr. Cohen (whig) was chosen city marshal, and the whigs have carried a majority of the Common Council.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

We observe in the Patriot a call for a convention in the west part of this county, to be held at Moretown on the 27th inst. We can see but one objection to this: it is not broad enough. Why not include the whole county; or, what would be altogether better, why not invite a meeting of wool growers throughout the State? Wool-growing is one of our greatest, perhaps the greatest of our interests; and we are convinced that more good can be achieved by a meeting of intelligent wool-growers, from various parts of the state, even though few in number, than by any other course.

Facts are much wanted at Washington, especially on this subject. Other interests have been presented and urged there with ability, by persons directly interested; and, as was natural enough to be expected, they have attended to their own concerns rather than to that of their neighbors. For want, our information is that only one person attended before the Committee, and that was *Hampden Cuts* Esq. of Harland. He labored faithfully, and though alone, succeeded in getting protection to this interest increased beyond what it otherwise would have been. More can yet be got; we are warranted in saying that all necessary protection can be secured, if the wool-growers will but show what is necessary. It was urged by Mr. Cuts that the fine wool of Vermont would not pay for raising if below 50 cents per pound. If that is the fact, let the wool-growers back him up; let them show the cost of wool growing, both as to the fine and coarse grades; and let them insist upon full protection. They can get it. Having adopted the principle of protection, which is the first great point, the committee cannot and will not refuse to carry it fully and fairly out. In our last we refrained from expressing any opinion as to the adequacy of the proposed duties on wool, for the reason that we deem the opinions of practical men the only safe guides, and we are disposed to let such men take hold of the business. We will, however, make a few suggestions. So far as we can judge, it seems to us that the coarse grades of wool will most suffer under the proposed duties, for the reason that the cost of raising is greatest compared with the value of the amount produced. To protect these grades, then, either there must be one specific duty, high enough to protect all, or different rates of ad valorem duties, increasing the rate per cent. on the lower grades of wool. If ad valorem duties are retained, by all means let the wool-grower insist upon a home valuation.

Another point: when the wool-growers are considering the duty on wool, let them not neglect the *wetters*. It is worthy of notice, particularly while the Patriot is inveighing against the supposed selfishness of manufacturers, that woolens are no better protected than wool. We urge the wool-growers to take this subject into consideration for their own good. Protection to wool is worthless, if woolens are unprotected. If the manufacturers are forced to compete with cheap British woolens, it is not perfectly clear that they must do it, if they do it at all, by *cheaper wool*? If they work not all, then where is the market for the wool-growers?

A word or two for the Patriot. Our neighbor "cordially approves" of the proposed convention. Is he in favor of protecting wool, & does he therefore approve of this movement? Or is it only because he hopes the movement may give him ground to foment divisions among the Protectionists, and thus defeat them? If the former, why not come out for protection to all interests? If not the latter, why does he give column upon column, week after week, intemperately sowing jealousy among the different elements of the country? Here's a chance for explanation.

HON. SAMUEL PRENTISS OF VERMONT. The letter of Senator Prentiss, of Vermont, to the Senate, which will be found in our columns to-day, appraises us of the retirement of that gentleman from the post of a Senator of the United States, which he has for many years discharged with such upright, firmness, moderation, and urbanity, as have not failed to secure for him the universal respect and esteem of his associates.—The sentiments which were freely expressed by Senators on the floor of that body when his resignation was read, are those which we have equally inspired all who have known him here, and who will, we are sure, cordially unite with us in the wish that the remainder of his life may be as serene and happy in his new station (U. S. Judge) as his prime has been useful and honorable in that which he has vacated.

National Intelligence. The following is the letter of resignation communicated to the Senate, by Mr. PRENTISS.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1842. Sir—Having accepted the judicial appointment recently conferred upon me, it becomes my duty to resign, as I hereby do, my seat in the Senate of the United States.

In surrendering the trust I have held for no less a period than eleven years, I hope I may be allowed to say, though I do it under a deep consciousness of having discharged the high and responsible duties belonging to it, in a very humble and imperfect manner, that it has been both my study and my aim to act, at all times, with a scrupulous regard to the principles of the Constitution, and the Government under which we live, and with a strict fidelity to the interests of the country at large, as well as to the interests of the intelligent and patriotic people to whose generous partiality, more than to any merit of my own, I have been indebted for the elevated and dignified station for two constitutional terms in succession. It is almost needless to say that it is with no small degree of pain and regret that I break off and separate myself from relations and associations formed under circumstances of such peculiar interest, and confidence, and which I have done, in the highest sense, both honor and gratification. But though these relations and associations may no longer exist in fact, they will exist in kindly and gratifying remembrance, and have place near my heart to the most distant day in my life.

In retiring from the Senate, I shall carry with me an abiding sentiment of grateful respect for the body collectively, and the kindest feeling and sincerest personal regard for every member individually. To each and all I beg to present my unfeigned acknowledgments for the kindness and courtesy they have invariably manifested towards me at all times and on all occasions, and to assure them, though it may be but a poor return, for so much undeserved partiality and favor, that they will always have my best wishes and most fervent prayers for their health, prosperity and happiness.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant, SAM'L PRENTISS.

The Hon. S. L. SOUTHARD, President of the Senate.

APPOINTMENT. We are advised from Washington that the Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court of Vermont, in place of Elijah Paine, resigned. (Mr. Prentiss is one of the present Senators of Vermont, and has been Chief Justice of that state. A better appointment to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the venerable Judge Paine could not have been made. Mr. Prentiss is quite a gentleman of address, a scholar, a statesman and a sound jurist.)

Another Defalcation. Joseph Plankinton, county treasurer of Philadelphia, is in for the sum of \$80,000, and has resigned his office.

RHODE-ISLAND DIFFICULTIES.

Rhode Island. The following communication has been received by Gov. King, of Rhode Island, from the President of the United States, touching the present position of the politics of that State. The view of the subject taken by the National Executive is calm and judicious—and will commend itself to the approbation of all good citizens.

To His Excellency the Governor of Rhode Island: Sir.—Your letter dated the 4th inst. was handed me on Friday by Mr. Whipple, who, in company with Mr. Francis and Mr. Potter, called upon me on Saturday, and placed under my verbal and by writing in possession of the prominent facts which have led to the present unhappy condition of things in Rhode Island—a state of things which every lover of peace and good order must deplore. I shall not adventure the expression of an opinion upon those questions of domestic policy, which seem to have given rise to the unfortunate controversies between a portion of the citizens and the existing Government of the State. They are questions of Municipal regulation, the adjustment of which belongs exclusively to the people of Rhode Island, and with which this Government can have nothing to do. For the regulation of my conduct, in any position which may be called upon to make, between the Government of a State and any portion of its citizens who may assail it with domestic violence, or may be in actual insurrection against it, I can only look to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, which plainly declare the obligations of the Executive Department, and leave it no alternative as to the course it shall pursue.

By the 4th Section of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on the application of the Legislature or Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence. And by the Act of Congress approved on the 28th February, 1795, it is declared—that in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, upon application of the Legislature or Executive, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection. By the 3d section of the same act, it is provided that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President, to employ military force to suppress such insurrection, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes within a reasonable time.

By the act of March 3, 1807, it is provided—that in all cases of insurrection or rebellion, or in the laws either of the United States or any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the Militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the purpose, such number of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the pre-requisites of the law in that respect."

This is the first occasion, so far as the government of a State and its people are concerned, on which it has become necessary to consider of the propriety of employing such high and most important constitutional and legal functions. By a careful consideration of the above recited acts of Congress your Excellency will not fail to see, that no power is vested in the Executive of the United States to anticipate insurrectionary movements against the Government of Rhode Island, so as to sanction the interposition of the military authority, but that there must be an actual insurrection manifested by lawless assemblies of the people or otherwise, to whom a proclamation may be addressed, and who may be required to betake themselves to their respective abodes. I have, however, to assure your Excellency that should the time come, when such a situation shall exist, I may never come, when an insurrection shall exist, and a requisition shall be made upon the Executive of the United States to furnish that protection which is guaranteed to each State by the Constitution and laws, I shall not be found to shrink from the performance of a duty which it would be the most painful if at the same time the most imperative. I have also to say that in such a contingency, the Executive could not look into real or supposed defects of the existing government, in order to ascertain whether some other plan of government proposed for adoption was better suited to the wants and more favorable to the wishes of any portion of its citizens. To throw the Executive of this Government into any such controversy, would be to make the President the armed arbitrator between the people of the different States and their constituted authorities, and might lead to an usurped power, dangerous alike to the stability of the State Governments and the liberties of the people. It will be my duty, on the contrary, to respect the requisitions of that government which has been recognised as the existing Government of the State through all time past, until I shall be advised in a regular manner, that it has been altered and abolished and another substituted in its place, by legal and peaceable proceedings, adopted and passed by the authority and people of the State. Nor can I really bring myself to believe that any such contingency will arise, as shall render the interference of this Government at all necessary. The people of the State of Rhode Island have been too long distinguished for their love of order and of regular government, to rush into revolution in order to obtain a redress of grievances, real or supposed, which a government under which their fathers lived in peace, would in due season redress. No portion of her people will be willing to drench her fair fields with the blood of their own brethren, in order to obtain a redress of grievances which their constituted authorities can, for the length of time resist, if properly appealed to by the popular voice. None of them will be willing to act an example, in the bosom of this Union, of such frightful disorder, such needless convulsions of society, such danger to life, liberty and property, and likely to bring discredit on the character of popular governments. My reliance is on the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of her citizens, is great and abiding, and I will not doubt that a spirit of conciliation will prevail over rash councils, that all actual grievances will be promptly redressed by the existing Government, and that another bright example will be added to the number of those which have distinguished the Republic, of change without revolution, and a redress of grievances without force or violence.

I tender to your Excellency assurances of my high respect and consideration.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 11, 1842.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Election under the 'People's Constitution' was held yesterday. The weather was unfavorable, a northeast wind and a drizzly rain prevailing during the day. There was no excitement in the city, and we heard of none in the country. Probably the meetings were held in the most of the towns, although it was reported that very little was done in Washington county. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining men to act as moderators. It is well known that several candidates on their part had positively declined, and that their names were published against their consent. The leaders have generally declined to run for representatives to the General Assembly. We should judge, from appearance, that the result was far below the expectations which were entertained of it. It is very easy, however, to make out any result that is desired.

Providence Journal, 19th.

The Dinner to Mr. Clay. At the dinner given to Henry Clay by the Whigs of Congress, Judge Berrien of Ga. presided. He prefaced with a few appropriate remarks a complimentary toast, which drew from Mr. Clay an eloquent and most patriotic speech. Messrs. Saltonstall and S. S. Prentiss and Gen. Leslie Coombs made excellent speeches, and a letter was read from J. Q. Adams, in the highest eulogy of the distinguished retiring Senator.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Sheridan, Capt. Depuyter, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon from Liverpool, having left that port on the 16th of March. The news for the most part is unimportant. Sir Robert Peel is to introduce a bill, on the 11th of March, a new revenue bill, the principal provisions of which are an income tax, a tax on spirits, and an exported coal.

Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons, on the 11th, in reply to interrogatories from Mr. S. Wortley, that the Government had advised from Calcutta, up to the 22d of January, and from Bombay, up to the 1st of December. He says, "I fear it is impossible to deny that our troops at Cabool have met with a great reverse.—A capitulation appears to have been signed with Akbarkhan, and by an act which was as perfidious as treacherous, the insurgents attacked our forces met with great reverses. I must add, however, that there is no reason for discouragement."

The London Sun states that the Government is about to send from 8 to 10,000 troops immediately to India. A more numerous force may be expected to follow.

The following American articles come in for a reduction of duty among others, by Sir Robert Peel's proposed new tariff bill. Rice, from 15s cwt. to 2s; Ashes, Pot and Pearl 6s to 2s; Tar, 15s to 6s; Turpentine, 4s 4d to 3s 4d; 81 6s 3d, reduced generally to 1s. In all cases the duty is more than double on articles from foreign countries, than on those from British possessions.

The London Times of the 12th March contains a digest of the speech of Sir Robert Peel delivered the evening before, from which it appears that the deficit for the two years ending next May would be £4,700,000. The entire deficit, which had been increasing and accumulating for the six years past in the British Government, had been more than ten million sterling. The deficit was yearly increasing in amount.

In looking about for the wherewithal to supply this deficiency, it appeared evident to the Ministry that no additional taxes on articles of consumption could be levied. The country had arrived at the extreme limit of taxation, in articles of this description. The post office, an article of the reduction on postages, was no longer a source of revenue, but of charge. He would not, however, venture to propose any attempt to obtain revenue from an increase of postage.

Neither could he expect to increase revenue by any reduction of duties. Recent experience had shown that a diminution of duties brought with it a diminution of revenue. This had just been shown in the case of sugar, coffee, hemp, rum, wine, tobacco, and other articles. The principal thing to which he would look as a source of revenue, was an income tax of 7d in the pound, or a gallon on spirits, and of four shillings a ton on all exports of coal.

From all these sources he estimated the revenue to be derived at about £4,380,000. This would leave a considerable surplus over the deficit, which he proposed to apply to the reduction of duties on raw materials or partially manufactured goods. This he urged for the encouragement of domestic manufactures. The total diminution in the revenue from the reductions he proposed would not exceed £270,000. On sugar there would be no reduction; on coffee a very large one. On timber he proposed the principal reduction, especially for the sake of favoring the Canadian possessions. He proposed a duty of 25s. on a load of timber from the United States and other foreign countries, and on Canadian timber a duty only nominal, namely 1s. a load. In every instance the reduction is almost exclusively in favor of imports from British possessions. Thus the article of cleaned rice pays a duty of only 1s. a quarter when from British possessions, and of 5s. when from foreign; rough rice a duty of eight shillings from foreign countries, and only one penny when from India and other British possessions.—*Atlas.*

France. Continued to be a good deal of excitement in Paris, about matters connected with Spanish affairs.

It has been recently discovered at Paris that the soldiers have been selling to the members of secret societies the cartridges entrusted to them for military purposes, and vigorous measures have been taken in order to put a stop to this infamous traffic. A classmate named Julien has been convicted of the offence, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Syria. The Emir Bechir had been sent under guard to Constantinople, which caused a